bors on the Spartanburg Circuit, God willing on Saturday next, the 12th inst., and published the following list of appointments for his first

Capnon's, Friday, Waters' Chapel, Sat'day 25 at 11 26 at 11 27 at 10 Rolling Mills, Sunday, The first quarterly meeting will be field a A. J. STOKES

St. John's High School

Attention is called to the change made in the advertisement of Mr. Irwin, the principal this rehool.

From Charleston. We return our thanks to Capt. Wm. M. Fos ter, one of our members in the Legislature, for the following, and hope he will continue to devote to his constituents a few of his leisure mo ments in this way :

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan 6,5 p m. have just returned from the telegraph office; Rifles : where I gathered up the latest items of interest A dispatch from Washington states that it is rumored that the Cabinet to-day came within one vote of arresting Senator Toombs, on a charge of treason, for sending the dispatch to Georgia advising his constituents to secure the United States Forts in that State,

evening states that Georgia has gone for Secession-ten to one. A dispatch from Norfolk informs us that the people of that city held a large meeting last night, not for the purpose of Secession but in opposition to coercion. Ex-Gov. Wise recommends the Virginians to seize government fortifications in that State, and till peace and a proper adjustment of tics are ebtained. The Gov the union, but I think will be found

erally

Morgan Rifles.

This noble corps paradeded on Saturday last, and at usual, exhibited a profisioncy in the use of arms and a soldierly bearing, and a prompt jude alike creditable to themselves and officers. At the close of their unlitary exercise ('ol. T. O. P. Vernon was loudly called for, and responded in a chaste and eloquent address - such s he always delivers arousing every member f the company to a sense of his duty. Dr. Whitefoord Smith was next called for, and spoke in a manner patriotic and feeling, fully sustaining his reputation as a speaker. The company we surmise, could not withstand such appeals, and marched out at the call from Capt. Legg for volunteers, under the Act, almost to a man We understand that Lieuts. Winsmith and Douglas have been sent to Charleston to coufer with proper officers, and claim their position as one of the Rifle Companies under the late Act of the Legislature. May success and victory be theirs. We publish below the report of the Secretary :

Pursuant to adjournment the Company me at 3 o'clock in the Court House, on Monday last. On motion Col. G. W. H. Legg was called to the Chair. The Recruiting Committee made a report, reporting a large number of new mem bers, when on motion the new members came forward and signed their names to the article. On motion the Company proceeded to elect a Captain to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Captain Legg to the Coloneley of the 35th Regiment, when Col. Legg was declared duly elected. Lieuts. Winsmith, Trimmiier and Douglas also tendered their resigna tion as officers of the Company. On motion an election was gone into to fill these va cancies, with the following result, showing a MAJ. WM. H. TRIMMIER :- DEAR SIR :- I full list of the present officers of the Morgan

G. W. H. LEGG, Captain. J. C. WINSMITH, 1st Lieutenant. WM. H. TRIMMIER, 2d " A. S. DOUGLAS, 3rd JOS. L. WOFFORD Surgeon.

On motion Rev. John G. Landrum and Joe S. Goodgion were unanimously elected as A dispatch from Augusta at 4 o'clock this Chaplain and Secretary and Treasurer. On motion of T. Jarman Elford the following

resolution was adopted : Resolved, That a committee of five be ap pointed to receive contributions for the bene of the Morgan Rifles.

The following committee were then appoint ed, to with T. Jarman Elford, D. R Duncan A. H. Foster, J. D. Wright, and J. W Tolleson On motion of T. Jarman Elford the papers of our town are requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, together with a correct list of officers and privates of the Company, which was unanimously adopted, and a list ar pended, as follows

FROM THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

TALK ABOUT THE REPUCLIC. WASHINGTON, January 8-Noon,-At a late nour last night, the President returned to the Commissioners their second communication with out any reply, leclaring, that at the same time. that he would receive nothing more from them. The Commissioners immediately held a conference, and determined to leave this morning for Charlesron. They accordingly started by the morning boat, and are now en route for Richmond on their way home

It is expected that the Precident will to-day send the correspondence between bimself and the Commissioners to Congress.

The person nominated for Collector of the Port of Charleston, is McIntyre, of York county Pa., Very grave doubts are expressed as t his confirmation. Several Senators assure me that the confirmation can never be made, as they are determined to exhaust the time in debate, if necessary, to prevent it.

PASSPORTS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA .- We find the following singular advertisement in the Philadelphia Inquirer of Wednesday: Office of the Commissioner for So Ca.

No. 87 South Third-street, Philadelphia, December 31, 1860 Respectable persons wishing to visit South Carolina on business, or for legitimate purposes. can be furnished with proper certificates of that Government, on application at this office.

DAVID B. BIRNEY. South Carolina Commissioner, resident in Phile delphia, Pa.

Lieut, A. F. Warley, of S. C., who sailed with with Capt. Ingraham to the Mediterranean in the Richmond, left his resignation in the hands of a relative, to be forwarded at the proper time. Accordingly, so soon as the Ordinance of Secession was passed, his resignation was immediately transmitted to Secretary Toucey. Augusta, Jan 5 .- Gov Jackson, of Missouri, in his message to the Legislature, expresses himself as in favor of remaining in the Union with additional guaranties. He opposes coercion and congressional compromises, and advises the calling of a State Convention, the reor ganization of the militia, and legalizing the suspension of the banks.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 5. -- Advices from Fort Lea renworth, Kansas, to the 4th instant, say that ill available United States forces at that fort have received orders from Lt. Gen. Scott to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Fort Me Henry, Baltimore harbor, at a moment's ne

Governor Andrew was iname nated to day. He says the people of Massachusatts w ll respond to the words of Jackson, that the Union must be preserved. He says the right to reclaim fugitives must be subordinate to the indef asible right of every freeman to liberty, but submits the question to the wisdom of the Legislature.

Executive Council. Gov. Pickens has appointed the following

gentlemen as mebers of the Executive Council, and for the different departments:

State. - Hon. A. G. MAGRATH. War .- GEN. D. F. JAMISON. Treasury .- Hon. C. G. MEMMINGER Postoffice .-- GEN. W. W HARLEE. Interior .- GEN. A. C. GARLINGTON

State Convention. The following gentlemen were elected by the State Convention as Delegates to a Southern

Congress : Hon. R. B. Rhett, Hon. R. W. Barnwell, Hon. James Chesnut, Jr., Hon. C. G. Memminger,

Hon W. P. Miles, Hon. L. M. Keitt, Hon T. G. Withers, Hon. W W. Boyce.

Gov. Rrown of Georgia. Gov. Brown declines having his soldiers leave town. he State In reply to volunteer companies in Macon, who wished to leave for Charleston, he

says: "I will not. Your first duty is to Georgia South Caro ina is able at present to take care of herself. You may be needed at home very

The Wilmington Forts.

The Richmond Enquirer of yesterday has the following paragraph:

"A gentleman who arrived in this city, direct from North Caroling, informs us that Gov. appoint a committee to draft an Orlinance of Ellis, has taken possession of Fort Macon and Secession. The Committee was to meet yesterother Forts; also, of the Arsenal, with its arms. in that State, and placed the State troops within all the Farts All hail to Gov Filis. He has shown himself worthy of the trust reposed in him, and that, under him, North Carolina will never be subjugated by coercionists.

MAJ. ANDERSON .- As Maj. Anderson, commander of Fort Sumter at Charleston, Gregg is now occupying considerable public atten tion, the following brief sketch of his life killed at Castle Pinckney in approaching one will be read with interest :

Major Anderson is now about fifty six of the Sentinel's gan while challenging him. years old, and was born in Kentucky, New York, January 7 .- The steamer Star entering the Military Academy from that State, and graduating with distinction on Saturday. She sailed the same night, taking June 30, 1825. The record of his military full provisions for Major Anderson, and two service shows that he was promoted to a hundred and fifty men, under command of first I cutenancy in 1833, and made a cap- Lientenant Barrlett. tain by brevet in 1838, for gallantry and The Star of the West was due at Charleston successful strategy in the war against the on the 9 instant. Florida Indians. In the same year he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General. with the rank of captain-the captaincy itself not coming until the October of 1841 and his present rank of Major only reaching him las' year.

Major Anderson has also performed a large amount of the staff duty incident to the service a few years since, and before it was made distinct from duty in the line. He acted as Assistant Inspector of the

During the Mexican war, the Major and the Captains of the several Beat and Vol-endured all the labors and dangers of the udicer Companies in this part of the District del Rey, and receiving a brevet majority tained by the Artillery Company. Therefore, "for gullant and meritorious conduct in that all clamor will be suppressed, and all persons

His last service, previous to his taking command of Fort Moultrie, was a member of the commission ordered last summer by Congress to inquire into the manner of instruction at the West Point Military Academy. The labors of that commission, in which Maj. Anderson performed his part, have already been laid before Con-

Acousta, Jan. 7 - In one hundred and fore counties heard from in this State, there are seventy which have elected immediate sionists, twenty-six co eperationists, and five NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

THE MILITARY &c.

Gov. Pickens and his staff have established their headquarters at the Charleston Hotel. All parties having business with the Executive Department will please take notice. Mrs. Robert Annerson, who arrived in Charleston on Satu day evening, is now, by permission of the Governor, with her husband

in Fort Suinter.

Darlington Guarda.—Captain, E. F. Warley; First Lieutenant, D. G. McIntosh; Second Lieutenant, T. A Sanders; Third Lieutenant. J. W. Norwood; Fourth Lieutenant, J. E. Net. des-and eighty five men.

Richland Rifles .- Captain, D B. Miller; First Lieutenant, John Cordero; Second Lieutenant, James McMahon: Third Lieutenant E Porcival: Surgeon, Dr. Powell-and 100 men

The Wee Nee Volunteers from Kingstree with one hundred men, have arrived, and joined their regiment. The following are the officers: J. G. PRESSLY, Captain, S. W. Mon-RIS, 1st Lieutenant, R. C. LOGAN, 2d Lieutenant, E. C. KEELS, 3d Lieutenant, D. B. Mc-CRELIHT, Orderly Sergeant. PATRIOTIC TENDER. - We learn that a com

mittee of gentlemen from St. John's Colleton. under the name of the Palmetto Volunteers, on yesterday tendered their services and those of five hundred negroes, to His Excellency Gov. Pickens.

The Columbia Artillery, Capt. Green, who arrived in Charleston, mustered sixty-six men: fifteen more arrived last night, making a total of eighty-one

The call for volunteers from the 16th Reginent was promptly met by the enlistment of eighty men, who have formed a Company for twelve months' service. We acknowledge a round of hearty cheers, yesterday afternoon, from this corps.

The companies from the interior are to be camped at the Race Course, until a Regiment be formed, which will be placed under the ommand of Col. Maxcy Gregg, of Richland,

THE RIGHT SPIRIT .- Mr. Richard Caldwell received an order yesterday from the State roops at Fort Moultrie, for two bags of coffee Mr. Caldwell applied to Mr. C. N. Bubert, to purchase the coffee, as per order; but Mr. Hu. bert insisted on presenting to the troops five bags of prime Rio, which were promptly accepted for the benefit of the corps.

A HANDSOMS PLAG-POLE, about for y-five feet in beight, was erected in front of the Cour er office, yesterday morning.

THE NEW BANNER was hung out from the quarters of the 1860 Association, yesterday ac cording to announcement and attracted much

THE STATE TREASURY AND THE BANKS .-- We are glad to learn that the State loan of 400. 000 has been promptly taken up by the Banks of the State at par, each bank taking an amount proportioned to its capital

Hon, Alfred Huger, Postmaster of Charles on has written to the Postmaster General that he holds himself responsible to the Federal Government for the revenues beruing from his office for the present. The postal arrange ments will therefore continue unchanged.

THE EXACT DISTANCES OF THE PORTS. -- AD officer of the United States Coast Survey giver the following measurements, as taken from the latest surveys made by the Coast Survey De

Fort Sumter is (31) three and three-eighth illes from Charleston. (14) one and one eightle niles from Fort Moultrie, (1) three quater of a mile to the nearest land, one and three eights miles to Fort Johnson, and two and five eights miles to Castle Pinckney. The last na med fort is one mile from the town, and For Johnson is two and a quater miles from the

suel an address to the people of Maryland, trenuously opposing a call of the Legislature. Those desiring it are said to be preparing to seize the Federal Capitol.

Gov. Binin, of Michigan, in his message, ad vocates the doctrine of coercion, and recommends that the Legislature tenders to the President the use of the State forces.

The Mississippi State Convention met the 7th inst, and empowered the President to day and the Ordinance adopted.

Secretary Thompson has resigned because the Sar of the West had been sent to Charleston without his knowledg -- His re-ignation is certain.

The first Regiment of Volunteers, under tha Act, is full. To be commanded by Maxey

On Monday night last Robert Holmes was of the Sentinels, by the accidental discharge

of the West was chartered by Gen. Scott on

For the Carolina Spartan. Celebration at Cowpens---

Flag to be raised.

The committee of invitation (Dr. J. L. Wofford, Chairman,) are requested to perform the luties assigned them with respect to the 17th of January celebration at Cowpens. They will dress the meeting on the proceedings of the Hinois volunteers, serving with Abraham | Convention, and the Hon. G. Cannon on the Lincoln in the "Black Hawk war" of 1832, proceedings of the Legislature. In case of the He was Assistant Instructor and Instructor | absence of Hon. Mr. Orr and Col. Farrow, of Artillery at the Military Academy in speeches will be called for from others. We the years 1835-6 and 7 and was Aid have received information that four companies de-camp to Major General Scott in 1838. of Cavalry will parade here on that occasion its trust and confidence, other than those bestowed by the War Department.

This begins are requested to bring out their turn out to have not been good.

This begins the described on the assistants. This begins the condition of the parties, on Saturday, Sth December, four of the Representatives from South Caroling of the assistants. fire-arms to salute the new flag.

ORDER OF THE DAY, A torch-light procession is contemplated to

Flag raised at 10 o'clock, superintended by Rev. J. S. Ezell, Proclaimer, Col S. F. Smith,

The ladies are requested to favor us with their presence on the occasion. J. H. EZELL

Correspondence of the Spartan

Union District, Jan. 7, 1861. MR. EDITOR; I see in the last number of the Express an article on the subject of re opening the African slave trade, that I think deserves some notice. From the tone of the article l suppose the writer, who signs himself "W. C. Bennett," Is a man of some distinction, whose opinion will have great influence with the people of South Carolina; and as it contains sentiments and assertions at variance with sound doctrine and Southern interest, they ought to be stripped of their gossamar covering and exposed to the public in their naked deformity, lest they might deceive some into false and dangerous positions.

In the first place, I do not suppose there tenances, within the limits of South Carolina and also for an apportionment of the public an intelligent North Carolinian nor Virginian unless he be a negro trader, who entertains an by the Government of the United States, as fears on the subject, for they know, as ever South Carolina was recently a member, and generally to negotiate as to all other measures man of common sense does, that nations, as well as individuals, will engage in no traffic tha and arrangements proper to be made and adop-ted in the existing relation of the parties, and will be unprofitable to them, or if they should engage in such a traffic, it would be abandoned for the continuance of peace and amity between this Commonwealth and the Government at as to mas it was ascertained to be unprofitable And if North Carolina and Virginia think, as "W. C. Bennett" does, that the re opening o the slave trade Would be a curse more ruinous than abolitionism, of course they do not entertain any fears that any cotton or sugar State would ever act so silly as to favor it. It cannot, therefore, be true that "the only stamblin block in the way of an eventual union and hearts co-operation of these States with the cotton and su gar States is the fear of reopening the African slave trade," If they really feared such a thing i, would certainly be their true policy to join u and prevent, rather than stay out of our Confederacy and permit it. Because outside of our Confederacy North Carolina and Virginia would parties concerned.

But the events of the last twenty-four hours have no market for their surplus slaves, excepat prices ruinously low to compete with the African trade, but with us and at the formation of our Constitution they could easily prevent it, now and forever, by making it a condition of their union with us that it should not be onened.

But is it true that the re opening of the Afri can slave trade is an evil of such magnitude as to render the present condition of enrancipated Jamaica preferable to it, as is intimated? Sure ly the reasoning of this distinguished writer loes not make it manifest. The argument "tha the importation of fresh Africans would tend t brutalize our slaves," is as unchristian as it is Northern in its complexion. If our institution of involuntary slavery of Africans be curse, then this doctrine is correct but i it be a blessing to both races, as is now contended by the South, it is certainly an ar rument in favor of re-opening the trade, instead of against it, more especially since the history of the world has established the fact that the mingling of barbarous and civilized races tends rather to improve the former than to brutalize

The next reason arged by this writer against opening the slave trade is much stronger in it favor than against it, viz: "That it would op p and settle our uncul ivated lands too rapid which is as much as to say, the more land cought into cultivation and improved in country, the worse it is for that country, wher in fact directly the reverse is true

The third reason is only presenting the san argument in a still stronger light against the position taken by this writer. He express! d sclares that the effect of re-opening the slave trade would be to increase the product of our staples, and thereby injure us as a people. It is a new theory in political economy to suppose that a nation suffers as it increases in its pr duets. Such an atepian idea, it seems to m emancipators or abolitionists of England must have originated this doctrine, for the history of that country shows that emancination has ha three fourths in 35 years. In 1855-the last year of the existence of slavery in Jamaicait exported 128,641,120 pounds of surgar; in 1845-ten years after-the exports of that ar ticle only amounted to 88,201,104 pounds; and in 1849, they were 47,939,600 pounds, showing a gradual decrease in the exportation of its principle staple, and as a matter of course, a lecrease in its wealth, prosperity, and happi ness, the effect of emancipation, and yet "W C. Bennett" says he would "infinitely prefer to see South Carolina emancipate every slave in its borders than to legalize the re-opening of the African slave trade," when the effect of opening the trade, by his own showing, would be to increase the products of the staple com modities of the country, and thereby increase

greatly diminished, and hence the profits of the greatly diminished, and hence the profits of the trade correspondingly lessened, and here, 1 presume, lies the secret of his whole horror. I think it likely that the policy of re-opening

I think it likely that the policy of re-opening the slave trade is at this time regard d with but little favor in South Carolina, but a few officer of the United States, acting, as we (you) are assured, not only without, but against, your W. C. Bennett, will make it quite popular, and W. C. Bennett, will make it quite popular, and the favor area. ments of a like kind he uses against it, the we (you) came." You also affedge that you more likely he will be to prevent it.

OBSERVER.

A LETTER FROM MAJOR ANDERSON -The Baltimore American publishes the than to its power. following letter from Major Anderson to a This brings me to a consideration of the naalso please isvite Rev. J. G. Landrum to address the meeting on the proceedings of the at a time when his command engrosses so her they have been observed. In my Message large a share of public attention, it will be read with interest:

FORT MOULTRY, S. C., Dec. 25, 1860. fair equivalent by the consent of the Legisla-

----, Esq., Baltimore: DEAR SIE:-I thank you for the trouble thority to exercise exclusive legislation has you were kind enough to take in correcting some of the rumors about me. Von are ome of the rumors about me. You are right in the opinion that I could not, and this property by force; but if in this I should campaign, being severely wounded in the are requested to parade their companies here assault on the enemie's works at Molina on that day. Martial order is to prevail, sustine. My plan always has been to try to of the forts has received orders to act strictly do my duty honestly and fully, and to trust on the defensive. In such a contingency, the "for gallant and meritorious conduct in that all elemon will be suppressed, and all persons that in the good sense of justice of the people, they would give me credit for good.

This people the assailants." urn out to have not been good.

I must confess that I regret that the requested an interview. We had an earnest

I must confess that I regret that the papers are making so mush of my position here. I do not deserve the least credit for what I am doing—nothing more than any one else would do in my position—and,

I hope that it will not be long before which the following is a copy; somothing will occur to give me a chance "To his Excellency James Buchanan of being relieved frem my present position oIn compliance with our statement to you of me, I am yours, truly.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES." AND THE COMMISSIONERS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

secret session, in the State Convention, on Fri-

copy of the full powers, from the Convention of the people of South Carolina, under which

we are "authorized and empowered to treat with the Government of the United States for

houses, and other real estate, with their apper-

delivery of the forts, magazines, light

et, and for a division of all the property held

In the execution of this trust, it is our duty

furnish you, as we now do, with an official

copy of the Orlinance of Secassion, by which

powers she delegated to the Government of

he United States, and has declared her perfect

sovercignty and independence.

H would also have been our duty to have in-

ermed you that we were ready to negotiate

with you upon all such questions as are neces-

sar ly mised by the adoption of this Ordinance

and that we were prepared to enter upon this

negotiation with the carnest desire to avoid all

unnecessary and hostile collision, and so to in-

augurate our new relations as to secure mutual

respect, general advantage, and a future of good will and harmony, beneficial to all the

rendered such an assurance impossible. We came here the representatives of an authority

which could at any time within the past sixty

eston harbor; but, upon pledges given in a

numer that we cannot doubt, determined to

rust to your honor rather than to its own

power. Since our arrival an officer of the Uni-

without, but against your orders, has disman

tled one fort and occupied another, thus alter-

ing to a most important extent, the condition of affairs under which we came.

Until these circumstances are explained in a conner which relieves us of all doubt as to the

pirit in which these negotiations shall be con-

lucted, we are forced to suspend all discussion

is to any arrangements by which our mutual interests might be amicably adjusted.

And, in conclusion, we would urge upon you be immediate withdrawal of the troops from

he harbor of Charleston. Under present cir-

unistances, they are a standing menace which

enders negotiations impossible, and, as our re-cent experience shows, threatens to bring to a

We have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Washington City, December 20th, 1860.

Gentlemen: -1 have had the honor to receive our communication of 28th instant, together

with a copy of "your full powers of the Con

South Carolina and other States, under the

y bloat my position, as President of the Uni-l States, was clearly defined in the Message Congress, on the 54 instant. In that I sta-

give has to power to decide what shall be relation between the Federal Government

extracat desire that such a disposition might be made of the whole subject by Congress, who

ture of the State, for the erection of forts, mag-

azines, arsenals, &c., and over these the au-

ed with temperan e and judgment.

B. W. BARNWELL,

J. H. ADAMS

JAMES L. ORR.

ssue questions which ought to be set-

days have taken possession of the forts at Char-

e State of South Carolina has resumed the

of the Confederated States, of which

WASHINGTON, December 28, 1860.

-We have the honor to transmit to you

day, and from which the injunction of secrecy

The following correspondence was read in

United States forts in the harbor of Charleste previously to the action of the Convention, as we hope and believe not until an offer has been made through an accredited representative to negotiate for an amicable arrangement of all matters between the State and the Federal Govrnment, provided that no reinforcements shall he sent into those forts, and their relative mil itary status shall remain as at present.

JOHN McQUEEN.

South Carolina, will either attack or molest th

M. L. BONHAM, W. W. BOYCE, LAURENCE M. KEITT.

"Washington, December 9, 1860."
And here I must, in justice to myself, re mark that, at the time the paper was present de to me, I objected to the word "provided," as t might be construed into an agreement on my part which I never would make. They eaid that nothing was further from their intention they did not so understand it, and I should not so consider it. It is evident they could ennot so consider it. It is evident they could en-ter into no reciprocal agreement with me on the subject. They did not profess to have au-thority to do this, and were acting in their in-dividual character. I considered it as nothing. more in effect than the promise of highly hon-orable gentlemen to exert their influence for the purpose expressed.

The event has proven that they have faithfully kept their promise, although I have never since received a line from any one of them, or from any member of the Convention, on the subject. It is well known it wasmy determinaforce the forts in the harbor and thus produce a collision, until they had been actually attackwere about to be attacked. This paper I re-ceived most cordially, and considered it as a happy omen that peace might still be preserved, and that time might be thus given for reflection. This is the whole foundation for the alledged pledge. But I acted in the same manner as would have lone had I entered into a positive and formal agreement with parties capable of contracting, although such an agreement would have been on my part, from the nature of my official duties, impossible The world knows that I have never sent any reinforcements to the forts in Charleston harbor, and I have certainly never authorized any change to be made n their relative military status. Bearing upon this subject, I refer you to an order issued by the Secretary of War, on the 11th inst., to Major Auderson, but not brought to my notice un-til the 21st inst. It is as follows:

Memorandum of Verbal Instructions to Major Anderson, 1st Artillery, Commanding Fort

Moultry, South Carolina:

"You are aware of the great anxiety of the Secretary of War that a collision of the troops with the people of this State shall be avoided, studied determination to pursue a course with reference to the military force and forts in this harbor which shall guard against such a collision. He has, therefore, carefully abstained from increasing the force at this point, or taking any measures which might add to the present excited state of the public mind, or which would throw any doubt on the confidence he feels that South Carolina will not attempt by violence to obtain possession of the public works or interfere with their occupancy.

impulsive persons may possibly disappoint these expectations of the Government, he deems t proper that you should be prepared, with in uctions, to meet so unhappy a contingency. He has, therefore, directed me verbally to give you seeh instructions.
"You are earefully to avoid every act which

would nedlessly tend to provoke aggression, and for that reason you are not, without necesity, to take up any position which could be construed into the assumption of a hostile atti-tude; but you are to hold possession of the forts in this harbor, and if attacked, you are to deenvion of the people of South Carolina," au-torizing you to treat with the Government of the United States on various important subjects

fend yourself to the last extremity.

The smallness of your force will not permit you, perhaps, to occupy more than one of the three forts, but an attack on, or attempt to take ossession of, either of them, will be regarded an act of hostility, and you may then put our command into either of them which you may deem most proper, to increase its power fresistance. You are also authorized to take milar steps whenever you have tangible evilence of a design to proceed to a hostile act. D. P. BUTLER

"Assistant Adjutant Ceneral."
Fort Moultrie, S. C., December 11, 1860."
This is in conformity to my instructions to dajor Buell.

JOHN B. FLOYD, "Secretary of War

These were the last instructions transmitted ith no such discretion. He possesses no pow-Major Anderson before his removal to Fort ting Samter, with a single exception, in regard to a in lependence of that State. This would be to make the particular which does not in any degree affect the present questi n. Under these circuminvest a mere Executive officer with the power of recognizing the dissolution of the Centeder apon his own responsibility and without an any among our thirty-three sovereign States. thority, unless, indeed, he had "tangible evi It bears no resorablance to the recognition of a foreign d tass Government, involving no such respansibility. Any attempt to do this would on his part, be a naked act of usurpation. It is, the every, my duty to submit to Congress the whole question in all its bearings. dence of a design to proceed to a hostile act" Such is my opinion still. I could, therefore,

Be this as it may, when I learned that Major meet you only as a private gentleman of the highest character, and was entirely willing to fort Sumter, my first promptings were to communicate to Congress any proposition you uight have to make that body upon the subject. Of this you were well aware. It was my in his instructions. This would only have been done, with any degree of safety to the command, by the concurrence of the South Carolina aualone possess the power, as to prevent the inauguration of a civil war between the parties
in regard to the possession of the Federal forts.
In the harber of Charleston; and I therefore

To the concurrence of the South Carolina authorites. But before any steps could possibly
have been taken in this direction, we received
information that the 'Palmette flag floated out
to the brevze at Castle Pinckney, and a large its wealth and prosperity, while the effect of emancipation is to impoverish and rain us.

In the larger of Charleston, and I method of the breaze at Castle I meanly, and a large deeply regret, that, in your epinion, "the events of the last twenty four hours render this impossible."

Thus, the authorities of South Carolina, "Thus, "Thus

impossible,"
In conclusion you urge upon me "the im- without waiting or asking for any explanations without waiting or asking for any explanations this modern patriot and philanthropist has been of therefore, is been of therefore, stating that under pres-shown will suffer by opening the slave trade, is shown will suffer by opening the slave trade, is the negro traders. The price of slaves would be which renders negotiation impossible, and as after the night when the removal was made, seized, by a military force, two of the three Federal forts in the harbor of Charleston, and have covered them under their own flag, in-

if he really is opposed to to it, the fewer argulector, Naval Officer, Surveyor and Appraiser came here "the representatives of an authori-ty which could at any time within the past -resigned their offices. And this, although i was well known, from the language of my Messixty days have taken possession of the forts sage, that, as an Executive officer, I felt myself in Charleston harbor, but which, upon pledges given in a manner that we (you) cannot donot, bound to collect the revenue at the port of Charleston under the existing laws. In the determined to trust to your (my) honor rather harbor of Charleston we now find three forts confronting each other, over all of which the Federal flag floated only four days ago; but now over two of them, this flag has been sup-planted, and the Palmetto flag has been substiof the 3d of December last, I stated, in regard to the property of the United States in South Carolina that it "has been purchased for a tuted in its stead.

It is under all these circumstances that I am. urged immediately to withdraw the troops from the harbor of Charleston, and am informed that without this negotiation is imposrible. This I cannot do : this I will not do. Such an iden was never thought of by me in any possible contingency. No allusion had been made in any communication between myself and my human being. But the inference is, that I am bound to withdraw the troops from the only fort remaining in the possession of the United States, in the harbor of Charleston, because the officer there in command of all the forts thought proper, without instructions, to change his posi-

ion from one of them to another. At this point of writing I have received information, by telegraph, from Captain Humphreys, in command of the Arsenal at Charles-

any one else would do in my position—and, perhaps, not half so well as many other, would do. I receive nearly by every mail letters of sympathy, and many of them from strangers.

List reasons, that it would be best to put in writing what they said to me verbally. They did not accordingly, and on Monthy morning, the letters of sympathy, and many of them from strangers.

Comment is needless. After this information, I have only to add, that whilst it is my dury to defend Fort Sumter, as a portion of the public property of the United States, against hostile attacks from whatever quarter they may some a defence one, by such means as I may possess for this purpose, I do not perceive how such a defence can be construed into a menace against the city

of Charleston. Thanking you for your kind remembrance yesterday, we now express to you our strong very respectfully. JAMES BUCHANAN. To Honorable Robert W. Barnwell, James H.

ROBERT ANDERSON. | Convictions that neither the constituted anthor ities, nor any body of the people of the State of Adams, James L. Orr.

The Alabama State Convention met on the 7th, and organized by electing Judge Wm. M. Brooks as President. Strong Secession Resolutions were passed the same day.

come off at 5 o'clock, A. M., led by Capt. B. B. Williams.

Marshal, take command at '1 o'clock. Orations at 12 o'clock.

Cowpens, Jan. 7, 1861.

Chr. Com. of Avrangements.